

# California

## d e m o g r a p h i c s

WINTER 1997

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

CRAIG L. BROWN, DIRECTOR

### MESSAGE FROM THE STATE DEMOGRAPHER

#### Census 2000 Initiative

The U.S. Constitution requires a census every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning seats in Congress among the states. Historically, the census also has provided a wide range of demographic and economic data about our nation's people and housing. These data are used not only to support policy development and decision making in the public and private sectors, but as the basis for allocating \$100 billion in federal funds annually to state and local governments for housing, health, education, transportation, senior citizens, veterans, and other programs.

*Continued on page 2*

Health Appraisal Added to Population Survey .....	3
Changes in Family Composition .....	4
1992 Survey Minority/ Women-Owned Business ....	9
K-12 Enrollment Projections .....	10
CA Postsecondary Enrollment Projections ....	11

inside

## California Legal Immigrants— Federal Fiscal Year 1995

By Julie Hoang

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of the US Department of Justice admitted about 720,000 immigrants during the federal fiscal year (FFY) 1995<sup>1</sup>. Upon entering the United States, more than 165,000<sup>2</sup> immigrants intended to settle in California. This represents a 20 percent drop from the 205,872 immigrants admitted during FFY 1994. According to the INS, the decline in legal immigration between FFY 1994 and 1995 was attributed to a lack of demand for employment-based immigrant visas, the completion of special immigrant programs established in 1990, and a decline in the number of spouse and parent immigrants.

Compared with FFY 1994, 49 counties in California received a smaller number of immigrants in FFY 1995, while eight counties received more, and one county remained unchanged. The pattern of settlement of the new immigrants continued to resemble that of the immigrants of earlier years. Los Angeles County remained the most popular destination, but the number of legal immigrants moving there declined by 28 percent compared to FFY 1994. The top ten counties remained much the same as in FFY 1991 through FFY 1994, with only small shifts in rank. The proportion of

*Continued on page 6*

<sup>1</sup>The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.

<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of the approximately 1,167 admitted under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986.



## Message from the State Demographer *...continued from page 1*

The Census 2000 Initiative, launched with a planning grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a project of the Communications Consortium Media Center (CCMC).

The Initiative seeks to achieve the following goals:

1. Raise awareness among key stakeholder communities, and among targeted segments of the larger public, of the value of an accurate and comprehensive census;
2. Alert those communities and segments of the public to the profound consequences that a loss of census information would have on sound policy development and effective program implementation; and
3. Provide timely information to census stakeholders and the public about key decisions affecting the form of the 2000 census, in order to facilitate their participation in the decision-making process.

Recent information provided by the Initiative includes information on census planning activities.

### PREPARING FOR CENSUS 2000 Key Milestones

On February 28, 1996, the Census Bureau unveiled its plan for a re-engineered census in 2000. The event marked the transition from the planning to preparation stage for the 2000 count. From now until the census begins in March 2000, the Census Bureau must put in place the field infrastructure, technology, and workforce needed to carry out the Federal Government's largest peacetime activity. It will decide which questions to include on the census forms and how to word them, as well as make any necessary refinements to its sampling design based on results of recently completed field tests. In March 1998, the Bureau will conduct a Census Dress Rehearsal which will allow for a final evaluation of the census design and operations under census-like conditions.

Some **key milestones** on the road to Census 2000 involve review by Congress, as required by law. Others relate to activities that require the involvement of state, local, and tribal governments, and other stakeholders, to be successful.

### Editorial Information

Linda Gage, Chief

Mary Heim, Assistant Chief

Dolores Lykins, Coordinator

The Demographic Research Unit was established as the official State source to provide demographic data to all levels of government and to the private sector with information to aid in effective planning and policy making.

We invite readers to submit announcements of news and upcoming events, to suggest topics and respond to articles in *California Demographics*.

Please address correspondence to Linda Gage:

**Demographic Research Unit**  
California Department of Finance  
915 L Street, Lower Level  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Telephone: (916) 322-4651  
Fax: (916) 327-0222

e-mail address:  
[ficalpop@dof.ca.gov](mailto:ficalpop@dof.ca.gov)

Internet address:  
<http://www.dof.ca.gov>

If your name and address are inaccurate or you wish to be dropped from the mailing list, return the entire label, noting changes, to the above address attn: Dolores Lykins. You may also contact Dolores to be added to the mailing list.

# Health Appraisal Added to the Current Population Survey

By Richard Lovelady

Californians, in general, have a very positive health outlook. Sixty percent of the adult population (21 +) feel that they are in very good or excellent health. Only 14 percent feel that they are in fair or poor health.

On average, men feel healthier than women. Thirty-four percent of men feel that they are in excellent condition compared to 28 percent of women.

As one might expect, our outlook changes as we age. People in their 30's feel less healthy than people in their 20's. This trend continues as we age with a noticeable change around the age of fifty. Of people 70 and over, only 27 percent feel that they are in very good or excellent health while 39 percent feel that they are either in fair or poor condition.

Health Appraisal	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Very good/excellent	73%	68%	66%	57%	43%	27%	60%
Good	22	25	23	26	32	34	26
Fair/Poor	5	7	11	17	25	39	14

Outlook on health varies considerably by race/ethnicity. Sixty-five percent of the White, 57 percent of Asian, 55 percent of Hispanic, and 48 percent of Black respondents feel that they are in very good or excellent condition.

Education is related to income, as well perceptions of health. Seventy-three percent of Californians with a bachelor's or higher degree feel that they are in very good or excellent condition. In contrast, 40 percent of persons with less than a complete high school education feel that they are in the same, top condition.

Household income also has a significant impact on health perception. Seventy-two percent of persons living in a household with an income of greater than \$50,000 felt that they were in very good or excellent condition. Fifty-one percent of persons living in a household with less than \$50,000 felt that they were in very good or excellent condition. Forty-four percent of persons living below poverty felt that they were in very good or excellent condition.

Current Population Survey, March supplement. These data along with race/ethnicity, educational attainment, income, employment, household type, and more will be in the 1996 Current Population Survey package soon available from Demographic Research Unit. The package includes four-page profiles for California and the United States. In addition, a four-page profile that averages the results from 1994-1996 is included for California.

These responses come from a new health evaluation question on the 1996

## Changes in Family Composition 1970 to 1995

	1970 U.S.	1995 U.S.	1970 CA	1995 CA
Married couples with children(%) .....	40	25	36	29
Persons per household .....	3.14	2.65	2.95	2.78
Households with 5 or more (%) .....	20	10	17	14
Single person households (%) .....	17	25	21	23
Families with female head, no spouse (m) .....	5.6	12.2	0.6	1.4
Families with male head, no spouse (m) .....	1.2	3.2	0.1	0.5
Households in urban areas (%) .....	67	80	80	97
Families with no children under 18 (%) .....	44	51	45	42

### Noteworthy comparisons:

The percentage of married couples with children in California is now higher than the nation's, but both the U.S. and California percentages have declined since 1970.

The number of U.S. persons per household has declined by 16 percent since 1970, which is an average loss of half a person in each household nationwide. California's persons per household declined by six percent. By 1995, California's persons per household was higher than the nation's, a reversal from 1970.

The percentage of households of five or more persons declined in both California and the nation. The U.S. percent fell by half. California now has a higher percentage of these households than the U.S., another reversal from 1970.

The percentage of single-person households in California changed little between 1970 and 1995. Nationally, the number grew from 17 to 25 percent, surpassing the percentage in California.

The number of families with a female head of household, with no husband present has grown by over 100 percent for both California and the nation. Families with a male head of household, with no wife present grew even faster in both the U.S. and the state.

California's population is now almost entirely living in urbanized counties (97 percent), while 80 percent of persons in the nation live in urbanized areas.

Both the state and the nation had a similar percentage of families with no children under 18 years of age in 1970. In 1995, over half of all families in the U.S. have no children under 18, while in California 42 percent are in this category.

# Our Family Tree

# Message from the State Demographer...continued from page 2

These are key dates and activities over the next two years in preparation for the 2000 count.

**September 1996 - Ongoing** Local officials submit address lists to Census Bureau to supplement Bureau's address list development work.

**November 1996 - April 1997** Census Bureau mails TIGER maps to state legislative officials for final verification of census block boundaries, completing Phase I of the **Redistricting Data Program** under Public Law 94-171.

**Throughout 1997** Census Partnership Specialists, located in each Regional Office, contact local officials to begin setting up **Complete Count Committees**. Important local organizing activity to increase public awareness of census.

**January 1997 - October 1997** **Census Map Preview** program. TIGER maps sent to local governments on a flow basis from January through June 1997, for corrections and updating. Local governments must return corrected maps to the Bureau no later than October, so that changes can be incorporated into the 1998 Boundary and Annexation Survey.

**April 1, 1997** Deadline for Census Bureau submission to Congress of topics to be included on census questionnaires. The law does not require congressional approval of the topics, but the census oversight committees are likely to hold hearings and may express any disagreements through legislation, as happened before the 1990 census.

**April 1997** State and local government stakeholder conference, sponsored by the Census Bureau.

**May 1997** Non-governmental organization census stakeholder conference, sponsored by the Census Bureau.

**Late Spring 1997** Office of Management and Budget expected to issue recommendations on changes, if any, to Federal categories on race and ethnicity. Congressional action not required, but oversight likely.

**March 1998** 1998 Census Dress Rehearsal begins in Sacramento, CA; 11 counties in South Carolina, and on the Menominee Indian reservation, WI.

**April 1, 1998** Deadline for Census Bureau submission to Congress on actual questions to be included on census forms. The law does not require congressional approval of the questions, but the census oversight committees are likely to hold hearings and may express any disagreements through legislation, as happened before the 1990 census.

**Fall 1998** Census Bureau sends letters to Governors and state legislative leaders, inviting them to participate in Phase II of the Redistricting Data Program. Responding states will receive block-level maps in the first half of 1999; they then overlay election precinct boundaries in preparation for the post-census redistricting process (Phase III).

Questions about this information or the Census 2000 Initiative may be directed to Linda Gage (916) 322-4651 or TerriAnn Lowenthal at (202) 326-5287. The Census 2000 Initiative encourages further distribution of this information.

## California Legal Immigrants— Federal Fiscal Year 1995...continued from page 1

immigrants placed in the top ten counties was around 80 percent in both FFY 1995 and FFY 1994.

Orange County, which ranked second as a resettlement site from FFY 1990 through FFY 1993, regained second place in FFY 1995 with an 18-percent increase over the 1994 count of 15,255. Santa Clara and San Diego rounded out the list of the top four counties, with more than 10,000 immigrant placements each.

Of the total immigrants to California in FFY 1995, 53 per-

cent were from Asia, 28 percent were from North America, 12 percent were from Europe, and the remaining 7 percent were from Africa, South America and Oceania.

Mexico was the leading country of birth in California with 33,467 immigrants or 20 percent of the total. Other major sending countries in FFY 1995 included the Philippines (22,570), Vietnam (16,755), China (10,256), and India (6,642).

### Legal Immigration to California by County—1990-95

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
ALAMEDA .....	8,690	10,096	10,425	11,316	9,781	8,512	58,820
ALPINE .....	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
AMADOR .....	10	20	20	25	22	12	109
BUTTE .....	347	324	472	330	499	253	2,225
CALAVERAS .....	20	10	21	15	22	22	110
COLUSA .....	60	42	51	92	179	167	591
CONTRA COSTA .....	3,673	3,791	4,202	4,572	3,897	3,546	23,681
DEL NORTE .....	23	29	27	21	12	14	126
EL DORADO .....	42	59	100	183	171	201	756
FRESNO .....	3,167	3,913	4,530	6,160	5,673	3,737	27,180
GLENN .....	29	28	36	53	71	43	260
HUMBOLDT .....	109	161	114	87	131	93	695
IMPERIAL .....	1,998	1,787	2,123	1,536	1,342	1,661	10,447
INYO .....	13	25	24	20	28	13	123
KERN .....	1,218	1,302	1,754	2,423	2,982	1,820	11,499
KINGS .....	209	233	319	457	518	420	2,156
LAKE .....	36	46	33	43	76	56	290
LASSEN .....	21	4	17	9	15	20	86
LOS ANGELES .....	76,185	76,481	93,186	99,372	75,855	54,498	475,577
MADERA .....	125	98	172	402	491	207	1,495
MARIN .....	736	896	969	1,086	868	844	5,399
MARIPOSA .....	7	2	11	11	13	7	51
MENDOCINO .....	68	86	90	127	157	137	665
MERCED .....	1,007	1,096	1,154	1,346	1,518	1,156	7,277

Continued on page 7

# Legal Immigration to California by County—1990-95 *continued...*

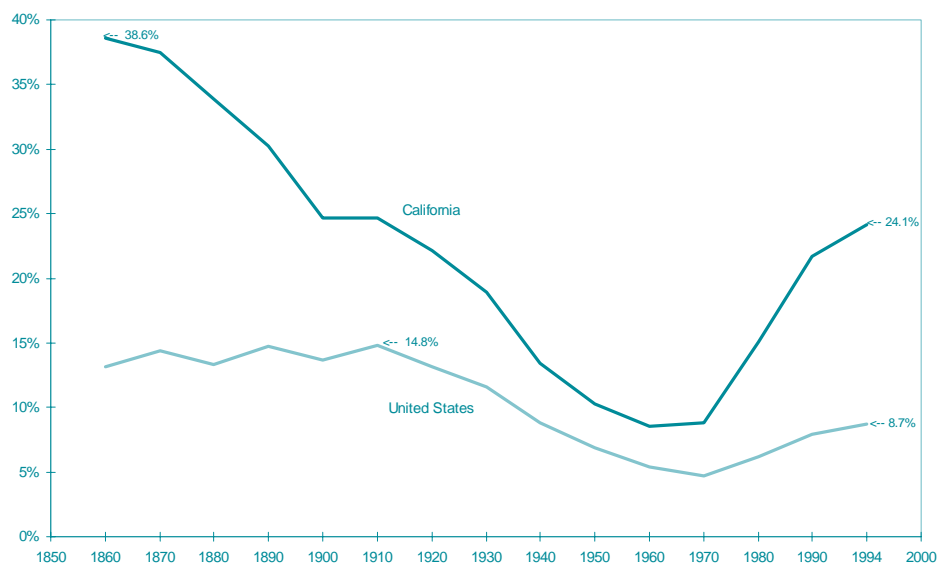
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
MODOC .....	3	8	5	11	6	3	36
MONO .....	18	15	31	33	26	20	143
MONTEREY .....	1,346	1,349	1,877	2,617	2,677	2,329	12,195
NAPA .....	193	167	275	302	480	441	1,858
NEVADA .....	29	24	48	61	49	52	263
ORANGE .....	16,490	16,151	26,223	23,567	15,255	18,070	115,756
PLACER .....	150	165	209	256	285	190	1,255
PLUMAS .....	7	12	12	5	8	14	58
RIVERSIDE .....	2,432	2,449	3,909	4,175	4,092	3,424	20,481
SACRAMENTO .....	4,348	5,440	7,086	6,199	6,138	4,277	33,488
SAN BENITO .....	87	62	131	216	209	197	902
SAN BERNARDINO .....	3,858	4,166	5,413	5,681	4,657	3,998	27,773
SAN DIEGO .....	10,923	12,500	15,432	15,891	13,904	11,820	80,47
SAN FRANCISCO .....	11,188	13,198	11,935	13,133	11,990	9,879	71,323
SAN JOAQUIN .....	2,701	2,824	3,422	2,482	2,482	2,318	16,229
SAN LUIS OBISPO .....	241	225	333	401	491	327	2,018
SAN MATEO .....	5,079	5,827	6,186	6,618	5,753	5,028	34,491
SANTA BARBARA .....	1,101	1,140	1,361	1,856	2,128	1,707	9,293
SANTA CLARA .....	13,904	15,344	21,141	19,228	16,144	12,798	98,559
SANTA CRUZ .....	493	534	899	1,159	1,448	1,162	5,695
SHASTA .....	170	213	206	232	111	86	1,018
SIERRA .....	1	2	3	2	5	0	13
SISKIYOU .....	36	23	36	21	35	30	181
SOLANO .....	1,539	1,487	1,538	2,011	1,505	1,418	9,498
SONOMA .....	543	617	762	1,071	1,189	850	5,032
STANISLAUS .....	1,280	1,127	1,424	1,581	1,667	1,639	8,718
SUTTER .....	323	369	405	511	570	423	2,601
TEHAMA .....	20	26	22	32	34	27	161
TRINITY .....	5	3	4	6	3	6	27
TULARE .....	1,170	975	1,143	1,931	1,828	1,119	8,166
TUOLUMNE .....	24	28	26	28	23	21	150
VENTURA .....	2,459	2,446	3,549	3,761	4,079	2,654	18,948
YOLO .....	703	649	977	986	1,036	662	5,013
YUBA .....	217	328	281	270	393	192	1,681
UNKNOWN .....	5,351	3,895	2,125	1,230	850	695	14,146
<b>CALIFORNIA .....</b>	<b>186,225</b>	<b>194,317</b>	<b>238,281</b>	<b>247,253</b>	<b>205,872</b>	<b>165,315</b>	<b>1,237,263</b>
Change over preceding year (%) . . . . NA	4.3	22.6	3.8	-16.7	-19.7		
Legal Immigration Rate (per 1,000 pop.) .....	6.22	6.36	7.64	7.85	6.48	5.16	
Average Legal Migrants per Year .....							206,211

Note: Does not include Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) immigrants

Source: US Dept. of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) annual legal immigration data tapes

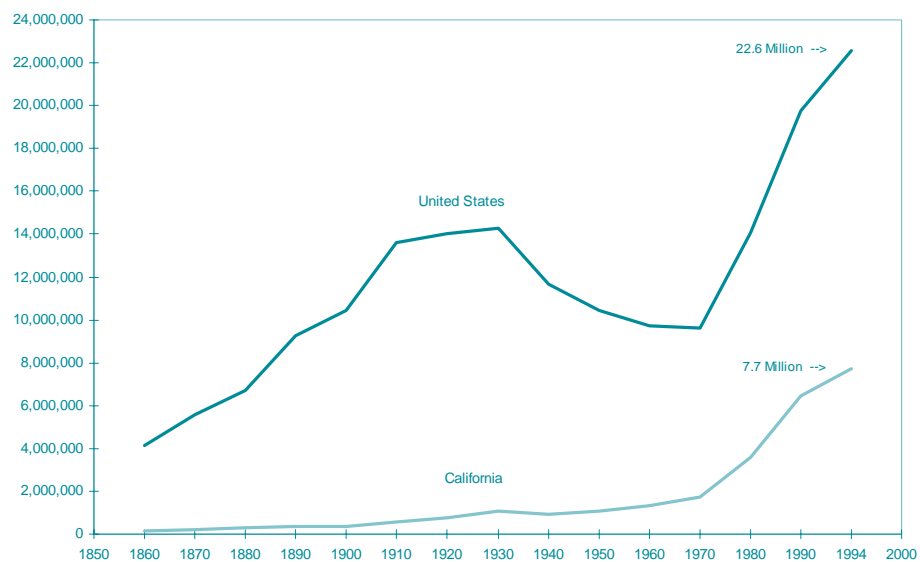


### Percent Foreign-Born of Total Population, 1860-1994



Source: U.S. Censuses, 1860-1990 and Current Population Survey, 1994

### Total Foreign-Born Population, 1860-1994



Source: U.S. Censuses, 1860-1990 and Current Population Survey, 1994



# 1992 Survey of Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses

By Linda von Rotz

The 1992 Survey of Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses contains summary statistics on the number of these firms, sales and gross receipts, annual payroll, and number of paid employees for businesses owned by-

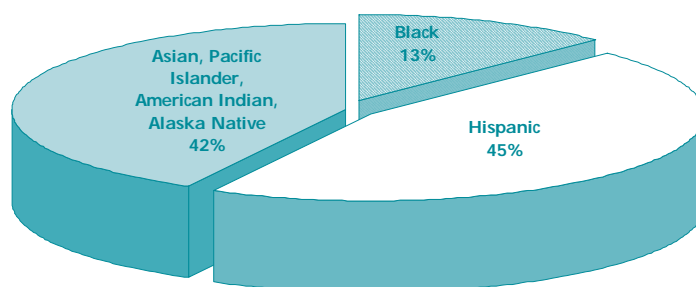
- ✓ Blacks
- ✓ Hispanics
- ✓ Asian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives
- ✓ Women (new for 1992)

Data are presented for the United States, state, county, place, MSA, employment and receipt size of firm.

As part of the 1992 Economic Census series the survey collects data on gender, race, and ethnicity of business owners. When combined with other components of the economic census, these data provide information used to evaluate the development of businesses owned by minorities and women. These two surveys are the only regularly collected comprehensive sources of information on businesses owned by minorities and women and are conducted once every five years as required by law.

Firms identified in this survey are classified as minority- or women-owned if the sole owner or majority of the partners or shareholders are Black, of Hispanic origin, Asian and Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native.

1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Businesses  
California



For businesses with Black, Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Native owners.

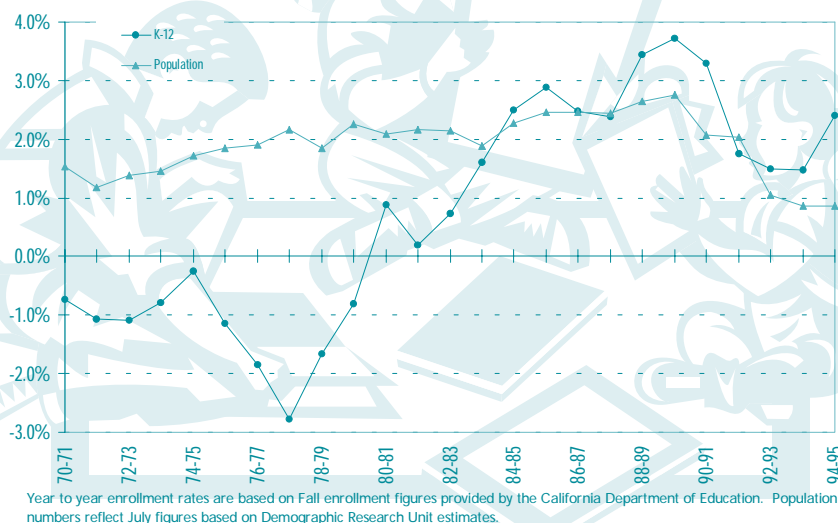
## A few highlights:

- ✓ California has approximately 11 percent of the Nation's Black-owned businesses. Black-owned businesses represent 3 percent of all California firms.
- ✓ By ethnicity, Mexican represent 65 percent of California's Hispanic-owned businesses compared to 49 percent of the nation's total.
- ✓ California, New York, Texas, and Hawaii account for 61 percent of firms owned by Asian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.
- ✓ Nationally women-owned businesses comprise 33 percent of all firms, and 11 percent of sales and receipts. Women-owned businesses comprise about 36 percent of all businesses within the state and 21 percent of the state's sales and receipts.

# 10 K-12 Enrollment Projections

By Judi McClellan

Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and Population  
Year to Year Rate of Change



Public school enrollment in the state grew by 2.4 percent in 1995 to 5,367,926 students. This growth rate reverses the slowing growth trend that fell from 3.7 percent in the Fall of 1989 to 1.5 percent in the Fall of 1994. For the recent period, school enrollment continues to grow at a faster pace than the population.

The larger size of birth cohorts (particularly the large 1990 birth cohort) entering schools, along with an increase in progression ratios from grade to grade are the main quantifiable factors that explain the higher enrollment growth between 1994 and 1995.

Between the Fall of 1994 and the Fall of 1995, private school enrollment grew by 12,739 students or 2.2 percent, down from the previous year's growth of 2.7 percent. Private schools account for 10.1 percent of the state's K-12 enrollment.

## The Projections

The projected increase from Fall 1995 to Fall 1996 for kindergarten through 12th grade is 134,799 or 2.5 percent. This higher growth rate is not anticipated to continue beyond 1997-1998, due primarily to recent smaller birth cohorts that will affect future years. Total enrollment will not decline, but the growth rate will slow until around 2002 when a slight increase in the growth rate is expected.

The projected change between Fall 1995 and Fall 1996 elementary enrollment (K-8) is 88,827 or 2.3 percent. The previous year's growth was 2.2 percent.

The projected change in secondary enrollment (9-12) is 45,972 or 3.1 percent,

compared to 3.0 percent growth this last year.

The number of high school graduates is projected to be 255,793 in June of 1996. This is an increase of 958 over the prior year. This small projected change is due to two main factors: (1) the number of twelfth graders did not increase substantially from the previous year and (2) the statewide graduation ratio has declined five years in a row and marked change in either direction—lower or higher—is not anticipated.

Over the next ten years, public school enrollment is projected to grow by 18.4 percent and the number of projected high school graduates by 29.0 percent.

## County News

In Fall 1995, the ten counties experiencing the highest growth rate in enrollment were San Benito, Mono, Placer, San Luis Obispo, Riverside, Sierra, Orange, Santa Barbara, Kern, and Santa Clara. Excluding counties with fewer than 10,000 students, Yolo, Monterey, and Ventura would move into the top ten with Sacramento, Sutter, and Fresno counties tied for 11th. Counties with the largest rate of decline were Plumas and Siskiyou.

The fastest growing counties projected for 1996 are Placer, San Benito, and Yolo. Counties expected to decline in enrollment include Plumas, Modoc, and Siskiyou.

*Continued on page 11*

# California Postsecondary Enrollment Projections

By Carol Corcoran

The number of students attending California's public colleges and universities peaked in 1991 with 2,030,621 students. Since then, enrollment has fallen by 217,561 (11 percent) to 1,813,060 in 1995. Among the three segments of higher education, California Community Colleges (CCC) accounted for 82 percent of the decline; California State University (CSU), 17 percent; and the University of California (UC), one percent. The declines have been largely attributed to fiscal constraints and fee increases.

In 1995, roughly three out of four public postsecondary students were

enrolled in community colleges; one in six enrolled in CSU; and one in twelve in UC. Graduate students accounted for less than five percent of the total.

Early Fall 1996 enrollment estimates by the colleges and universities indicate that there will be a year-to-year increase in enrollment for all three segments of public higher education, with a significant increase in the number of students enrolling in community colleges. The long-term statewide forecast indicates that enrollment will increase by 29.9 percent, or by 541,417 students, between 1995 and 2005.

## California Community Colleges:

Enrollment fell by 1.6 percent from the Fall 1994 level to 1,336,300 in 1995. This drop represents a loss of over 21,000 students and follows three years of declining numbers. Enrollment dropped for all age groups except for those over age 40, but participation rates fell for all age groups. On the other hand, in 1996 enrollment is expected to increase by approximately 3.4 percent, based on the results of a survey by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. By 2005, enrollment is projected to grow 31 percent from the 1995 level to 1,750,437.

*Continued on page 12*

## K-12 Enrollment Projections

...continued from page 10

### More Statewide News

The following is the 1994-1995 change in graded public school enrollment among ethnic groups.

	Change	Percent
American Indian	1,602	3.6%
Asian	10,631	2.4%
Black	13,082	2.9%
Filipino	2,610	2.0%
Hispanic	94,478	4.8%
Pacific Islander	1,314	4.4%
White	2,131	0.1%

**Total Change 125,848 2.4%**

## 1996 SERIES CALIFORNIA PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

	GRAND TOTAL	UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE		
		TOTAL	UC	CSU	CCC	TOTAL	UC	CSU
History								
1990	2,028,042	1,924,508	125,044	294,083	1,505,381	103,534	28,564	74,970
1991	2,030,621	1,928,493	125,417	287,815	1,515,261	102,128	28,039	74,089
1992	2,001,087	1,902,304	124,789	277,122	1,500,393	98,783	28,212	70,571
1993	1,852,518	1,761,714	122,657	262,492	1,376,565	90,804	27,657	63,147
1994	1,826,716	1,738,515	121,940	258,960	1,357,615	88,201	27,793	60,408
1995	1,813,060	1,724,271	123,948	264,023	1,336,300	88,789	27,208	61,581
Projection								
1996	1,870,567	1,780,739	125,850	273,155	1,381,734	89,828	27,195	62,633
1997	1,911,061	1,819,917	129,214	282,603	1,408,100	91,143	27,180	63,963
1998	1,956,254	1,863,760	133,214	290,944	1,439,602	92,494	27,174	65,320
1999	2,010,012	1,916,311	136,682	300,767	1,478,862	93,701	27,122	66,579
2000	2,066,051	1,970,974	138,720	308,786	1,523,468	95,078	27,144	67,934
2001	2,122,857	2,026,255	141,176	316,924	1,568,155	96,602	27,246	69,356
2002	2,178,816	2,080,225	144,120	324,399	1,611,706	98,591	27,529	71,062
2003	2,238,894	2,138,258	147,643	331,100	1,659,515	100,636	27,879	72,757
2004	2,297,477	2,194,603	151,100	337,659	1,705,844	102,873	28,307	74,566
2005	2,354,477	2,250,081	154,677	344,967	1,750,437	104,396	28,781	75,615
Change								
1990-1995	-214,982	-200,237	-1,096	-30,060	-169,081	-14,745	-1,356	-13,389
1995-2005	541,417	525,810	30,729	80,944	414,137	15,607	1,573	14,034

Note: UC and CSU report fall census enrollment; CCC reports fall term-end enrollment. UC enrollment excludes Health Sciences.

Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



## California Postsecondary Enrollment

*...continued from page 11*

California State University: A 2.0 percent increase brought enrollment up to 325,604 students in Fall 1995 reversing a four-year decline. CSU gained 6,236 students between 1994 and 1995 after losing nearly 50,000 students from 1990 to 1994. Fall 1995 enrollment included 264,023 undergraduates, an increase of 2.0 percent, and 61,581 graduate students, an increase of 1.9 percent. A 3.1 percent projected increase for 1996 is in line with preliminary enrollment numbers. By 2005, enrollment is expected to grow by 29.2 percent or 94,978 students.

University of California: A 1.0 percent increase in general campus enrollment from Fall 1994 to Fall 1995 reversed a four-year decline. Fall 1995 total enrollment grew by 1,423 students and was composed of 123,948 undergraduates (an increase of 2008) and 27,208 graduate

students (585 fewer than fall 1994). Preliminary analysis by UC indicates that 1996 will register another modest increase. Total enrollment is projected to grow by roughly 32,302 students, 21.4 percent, over the next ten years, with undergraduate enrollment accounting for the vast majority of new students.

### CALIFORNIA PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION Enrollment

